

17 July 1999

# ODCSLOG IMA NEWSLETTER

## NOTE FROM THE 149<sup>th</sup> IMA COMMANDER

### LTC EUM Assumes Command of the 149<sup>th</sup> IMA

On 15 May, 1999 LTC Tim Eum replaced LTC Roder as the Commander of the 149<sup>th</sup> IMA. LTC Eum has 11 years of Active Duty Service, and 11 years service in the Reserves. His prior assignments include: Chief, Information Systems with the 149<sup>th</sup> IMA; Branch Chief with the 310<sup>th</sup> TAACOM involved in Automotive/Material Management; and Instructor with the 2070<sup>th</sup> USARF School for Phase I and II of the Command and General Staff College. LTC Eum's concurrent IMA assignment is with US Army Reserve – Japan, 9<sup>th</sup> TAACOM. Recently, he spent 4 months on Active Duty at PERSCOM serving as the Y2K Project manager.

### New Direction

As the Commander of the 149<sup>th</sup> IMA, LTC Eum has 4 primary goals for the unit:

Revitalize the Recruitment program in order to bring new talent into ODCSLOG.

Strengthen the working relationship with the Active

Duty Counterparts assigned to ODCSLOG.

Provide every opportunity and assistance to ODCSLOG IMA's and IRR augmentees to get the training and experience to advance their military careers.

Create the 149<sup>th</sup> web page to increase exposure of Reserve Activity within ODCSLOG and to further decrease Administrative and Financial overhead

On the Civilian side, LTC Eum is a GS-13 Supervisory Computer Specialist with the Defense Energy Support Center, FT. Belvoir, VA. He holds a Master of Science in Information Systems Management and a Bachelor of Science in Computer Science.

LTC Eum is married and the father of 2 daughters; The oldest is a Junior at George Mason University, and the youngest starts at the United States Military Academy in the summer of 1999.

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## **General Coburn – New Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command:**

General John G. Coburn assumed the duties of Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) May 14, 1999. Prior to this assignment, he served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, U.S. Army, Pentagon. AMC is one of the largest commands in the Army with some 60,000 employees, activities in 42 states and in over a dozen foreign countries.

The general is a distinguished military graduate of Eastern Michigan University where he was commissioned as a second lieutenant of Infantry. He has served in various logistics assignments throughout his career, to include Deputy Commanding General, AMC, Alexandria, Va., and Commanding General, U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. He was also the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany from 1991 to 1992. Prior to that, he served as the Deputy Commanding General, 22d Theater Army Support Command, Saudi Arabia from April 1991 to July 1991, and prior to that he served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Procurement, U.S. Army Materiel Command from 1989 to 1991.

General Coburn attended the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS, and then the University of Kansas where he earned a Master of Arts degree in Political Science. He was awarded his Bachelor's degree in Education from Eastern Michigan University. He also has a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Missouri and is licensed to practice law before the Supreme Court, State of Michigan; Supreme Court, State of Kentucky; District of Columbia Court of Appeals; the United States Court of Military Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States.

General Coburn's military decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Meritorious Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal, the Southwest Asia Service Medal, and the Kuwait Liberation Medal.

## **The President has Nominated:**

Major General Charles S. Mahan, Jr., United States Army, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general and assignment as Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, United States Army, Washington, DC. Since May 1997, he has served as the Commanding General, 21st Theater Army Area Command, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany.

## **ARMY RESERVE ROLE IN FORCE PROJECTION**

by Major Hilda Martinez and Major Lisa Tepas as it appeared in ALOG, PB 700-99-2 Volume 31, Issue 2 MARCH-APRIL 1999

The force projection Army must integrate the capabilities provided by Army Reserve units in order to deploy our combat forces smoothly and rapidly. The Army's mission is too great to be achieved by any one component. - General Dennis J. Reimer, Chief of Staff of the Army

As the military continues to downsize, access to the capabilities of the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) has become vital to meeting our force projection requirements. Active Army and Army Reserve forces must be configured seamlessly to accomplish force projection missions. Today's Army Reserve has proven itself to be an essential partner in America's Army. In recent years, the Army Reserve has participated in a wide variety of contingencies, including Operations Desert Shield and

Desert Storm, where 35 percent of all Army forces were from the Army Reserve, and the intervention in Haiti, where over 70 percent of all reserve component forces mobilized were Army Reserve personnel. Today, 47 percent of the Army's combat service support assets are found within the Army Reserve.

Unquestionably, the Army is undergoing a revolution in military logistics. It is changing the way it does business in getting forces to the next contingency. Since the end of the Cold War, the Army has gone from a forward-deployed force to a force based largely in the United States that has a limited forward presence. Even with that shift, the Army's mission remains unchanged: deter the enemy. The key to successful deterrence is credible force projection.

Our military personnel are being deployed today with greater frequency than at any other period in our history. In the 39 years from 1950 to 1989, our Nation participated in 10 major deployments. Since 1990, the number of deployments has almost tripled. The lessons learned from these numerous deployments demonstrate that we need to be able to move combat power faster than we have ever done before.

## **Fort to Port to Foxhole**

The Army Reserve provides units in all three deployment phases of force projection: fort to port, port to port, and port to foxhole. Though the Army Reserve plays a vital role in each phase, it is during the first phase—fort to port—that Army Reserve organizations serve as key enablers in getting the required force to the theater of operations. Moving the force to the port and loading it out within the required timelines are critical to meeting the timelines for the last phase of a deployment. There is little we can do to make up for lost time during the port-to-port phase, so if we lose time during the fort-to-port phase, the effects will be seen in the port-to-foxhole phase.

Decisions to use Army Reserve assets must be made early in the planning process in order to meet critical force projection timelines. To ensure that the Army Reserve's perspective is represented when such decisions are made, the Chief of the Army Reserve has committed to fill positions on the staffs of the combatant commanders in chief with Reserve personnel. These authorizations are part of the Joint Reserve Unit Program and are designed to enhance the Army leadership's focus on joint experimentation while also providing dedicated support to the combatant commanders.

Force projection typically begins at a power projection platform. There are 15 designated power projection platforms within the continental United States (CONUS). As combat units prepare for departure from these installations, Army Reserve units such as deployment support brigades assist the combatant commanders in preparing equipment for shipment to a port of embarkation. At the port, other Army Reserve entities—transportation terminal brigades and battalions—are positioned to process and plan the loading of that equipment onto Military Sealift Command vessels for the second leg of deployment (port to port).

The additional work load created by Reserve units mobilizing at power projection platforms can disrupt a garrison's peacetime operational structure. However, the missions of various Army Reserve units can enhance an installation's capability to process an influx of soldiers and equipment. One of the key expanders at each power projection platform is the Army Reserve garrison support unit. This unit's primary purpose is to provide administrative, intelligence, operations, and logistics base operations support to the installation commander. Expansion of power projection platform medical facilities during a deployment is achieved by using a combination of Army Reserve expansion hospitals and installation medical support units (IMSU's). The IMSU's perform soldier readiness processing in support of installation medical

activities during call-ups. Depending on the type of contingency, it may be necessary to use Army Reserve divisions (both institutional training and exercise) to expand the Army's training base and evaluation capabilities.

The Army deploys individual soldiers as well as units. There are six CONUS replacement centers designed to perform individual soldier processing by providing refresher training in military occupational specialties as well as training in common soldier skills. Army Reserve replacement battalions and companies are the primary organizations used to perform this mission.

## **Improving Deployment Support**

To achieve rapid force closure, the Army Reserve is refocusing its efforts and reorganizing its structure to meet the challenges that Force XXI will pose. Based on lessons learned in Operation Desert Thunder in Kuwait in 1998, the deployment support brigades are expanding their mission capabilities to include aerial ports of embarkation. To achieve a seamless force, the Army is creating multicomponent organizations composed of both active and reserve component entities. Initiatives by the Army Materiel Command have created the USAR Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) Support Unit. As we continue to increase the speed at which we deploy our forces, the concept of simultaneously using two seaports of embarkation has planners looking at using reserve component heavy equipment truck companies to move combat equipment in conjunction with rail and commercial assets.

In the final leg of deployment—port to foxhole—the Army Reserve provides units ranging from transportation and quartermaster to military police in support of force projection. The key Army Reserve role in this phase is to provide the majority of movement control assets for echelons-above-corps operations.

The substantive challenge of expanding the power projection platforms is accomplished

with Army Reserve organizations, like the garrison support unit, that are tailored to provide the services required at those sites. Deployment support brigades meet the deployment challenge head-on for the combatant commander by providing direct support at installations, while terminal transportation brigades and battalions provide the expertise to load out in the second leg of deployment. In the final leg of deployment, the Army Reserve has postured itself to meet the Army mission by providing early-entry modules and units to deploy rapidly to any theater in support of port opening. Future success in deploying our force projection Army clearly depends on the capabilities found in the Army Reserve

## **ARMY ANNOUNCES NEW FRATERNIZATION POLICY**

An article dated 3/2/99 by Sgt. 1st Class Connie E. Dickey at the web site <http://www.dtic.mil/armylink/news/Mar1999> outlines the new fraternization policy. This new Army policy on fraternization takes effect on 3/2/99, giving officers and enlisted soldiers who are now dating one year to marry or end their relationship. The new "good order and discipline" policy revises Army Regulation 600-20. Besides restricting personal relationships between soldiers of different ranks, it also limits private business deals between officers and enlisted soldiers. While the policy does not prohibit transactions such as selling a car or renting a house, it does restrict the lending of money or entering into long-term business partnerships. Business relationships, which were allowed under the old policy, are exempt until March 1, 2000.

Secretary of Defense William Cohen directed in July 1998 that all services align their fraternization policies. The Army's "Good Order and Discipline Policy" is a direct result of that directive, officials said, and not only applies to relationships between soldiers, but also relations of Army personnel with service members in other branches.

Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Patrick T. Henry, said the new policy reflects the need for the military services to have standard policies because of the increasingly joint character of modern military missions. The policy immediately prohibits officers and enlisted soldiers from beginning any new romantic relationship. However, if the relationship existed prior to March 1, officials said the soldiers have until March 1, 2000 to get married, break up or face the consequences.

The policy also prohibits relationships between permanent-party soldiers and initial-entry trainees, whether stationed on the same post or not. It prohibits romantic relationships between recruiters and potential recruits, without regard to where the applicants live or where the service member is stationed.

In fact, the new policy prohibits any relationship between soldiers of different ranks if the relationship appears to compromise supervisory authority, or could result in preferential treatment. Relationships are prohibited if they appear to involve the improper use of rank or position for personal gain. They are also forbidden if they will have an adverse impact on unit morale or the ability of a command to accomplish its mission.

Officials said the new policy is not intended to preclude normal team building such as community organizations, family gatherings, unit-based social functions or in any way limit athletic competition. Unit-based social functions include picnics, hails and farewells, right arm night and bring your boss night.

"I want to stress that the Army has always emphasized the importance of sound professional interpersonal relationships to the success of Army missions," Henry said. "The nature and structure of our Army demands that officers and enlisted work together in teams and units under trying circumstances. Unit cohesion is essential to build the confidence and trust necessary for units to fight and win on the battlefield. Good, professional leadership and common sense will make these new

policies work for the good of the Army," he said.

Relationships between Reserve Component members are exempt from the new policy if the relationships are primarily based on civilian acquaintanceships. Personal relations between Regular Army and Reserve component soldiers are also allowed, with the same stipulation. However, officers and enlisted soldiers cannot date if either are on active-duty tours or serving in full-time Guard or Reserve positions.

The new policy gives commanders at company-level the authority to prohibit relationships that compromise or appear to compromise the integrity of authority or the chain of command.

## **ARMY SECRETARY ANNOUNCES STAFF CHANGES**

On 16 February, Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera announced the transfer of responsibility for Army logistics missions from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics, and Environment [ASA (ILE)] to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development, and Acquisition [ASA (RDA)]. The move will consolidate acquisition and logistics policy and oversight.

The two affected organizations have been renamed. The former Office of the ASA (RDA) is now the Office of the Assistant

Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology [ASA (ALT)]. The former Office of the ASA (ILE) is now the

Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment [ASA (IE)]

## **COLD WAR RECOGNITION CERTIFICATES**

In accordance with section 1084 of the Fiscal Year 1998 National Defense Authorization Act, the Secretary of Defense approved awarding

Cold War Recognition Certificates to all members of the armed forces and qualified federal government civilian personnel who faithfully and honorably served the United States anytime during the Cold War era. Which is defined as Sept. 2, 1945, to Dec. 26, 1991.

Applicants must certify that their service was "faithful and honorable", and they must supply a copy of supporting documentation which proves that they served during the Cold War era. The certificate may be awarded posthumously to those whose relatives apply on their behalf.

There is no charge for a Cold War Recognition Certificate. Note that no medal has been authorized or issued for Cold War Recognition. The program is scheduled to run for 10 years, so there is plenty of time to send in your request and supporting documentation. You have up to one year after requesting a certificate to supply the supporting documentation.

### **Who is eligible for a certificate?**

Anyone who worked for the U.S. Government at any time during the Cold War era, Sept. 2, 1945 through Dec. 26, 1991, is eligible, provided their service to the country was faithful and honorable. National Guard and Reservists are eligible. Contractors and volunteers are not eligible. Those who are currently active duty military or civilian employees of the U.S. government are also eligible. Active duty military should apply through their chain of command.

### **How do I request a certificate?**

The easiest way to request a certificate is by using the U.S. or International request forms which can be found on the [coldwar.army.mil](http://coldwar.army.mil) web page. The site is secure, but if you are uncomfortable sending your social security number over the web, you may send in a letter to request a certificate. Note that any request must contain the words "I certify that my service was honorable and faithful" or it will be rejected.

### **What kind of supporting documentation is acceptable?**

Any document which shows that the intended recipient was a U.S. government employee during the Cold War era will be accepted as proof. The document must contain the name of the recipient, the Social Security Number, Military Service Number, or Foreign Service Number which was included in the request for the certificate, and a date which is within the range of Sept. 2, 1945 and Dec. 26, 1991.

The [coldwar.army.mil](http://coldwar.army.mil) webpage is linked to the official Army Home Page and can be accessed from that web page. The U.S. Army is the executive agent for this effort for the entire federal government.

## **ANNUAL LOGISTICS CONFERENCE SET**

SOLE -The International Society of Logistics (formerly called the Society of Logistics Engineers) will hold its annual conference on 31 August to 2 September at Bally's Las Vegas Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. The theme of the conference is "Logistics and the Impact on the Bottom Line." Presentations will explore all facets of Government and commercial logistics operations, engineering, analysis, and acquisition. Attendees will include senior managers, systems and design engineers, production personnel, logisticians, acquisition personnel, and marketing managers.

For registration guidelines, prices, and other information, visit the society's website at <http://www.sole.org>, 6827, or send e-mail to [ehrigg@hanscom.af.mil](mailto:ehrigg@hanscom.af.mil).

## LOGISTICS OPERATION CENTER SOP

Anyone reporting for duty in the Logistics Operations Center (LOC) should find a copy of the standard operating procedure (SOP) manual at their desk. The SOP was written by the 149<sup>th</sup> IMA Detachment to document LOC operations. It covers the standard requirements as well as such things as where to find supplies and how to get computer equipment to work. This SOP is especially useful during the night shift when more experienced LOC personnel are often not available for guidance.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

To speed delivery of this newsletter, it will be published electronically. This will be accomplished initially by e-mail and eventually by posting on the ODCSLOG Internet web site. If you would like to receive the newsletter by e-mail, write to the editor at [BohrMW@hqda.army.mil](mailto:BohrMW@hqda.army.mil).

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